NEW SPECIES OF COLORADIA (LEPID., SATURNIIDÆ)

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Coloradia davisi Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

Allied to pandora, with similar maculation. Fore wing blackish, lacking brownish tints, irrorated with white scales which help to distally define the s. t. line. Hind wing strongly tinged with rufous purple. Beneath strongly tinged with rufous purple.

Expanse: \$ 62-73 mm., \$ 74-85 mm.

Type locality: White Mountains, Arizona.

Number and sexes of types: Holotype &, 15-30 August, 1925; allotype Q, 1-15 September, 1925; 54 &, 9 Q paratypes, various dates in August and September.

Notes: 6 &, 3 & are simply labeled "White Mts. Ariz." without further data, have been in the Barnes collection for some years, and were presumably collected by Mr. R. D. Lusk. The remainder were collected by Mr. O. C. Poling near McNary P. O., White Mountains, Arizona. Part of the Poling catch was merely loaned to the Barnes collection to show range of variation and have been returned to Mr. Poling. At his suggestion the species is named davisi in honor of Mr. Charles L. Davis, Superintendent of the Fort Apache Indian Agency.

Coloradia luski Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

A parallel development to doris, and bearing the same relation to davisi that doris has to pandora. Fore wing black, somewhat irrorated with white scales, the markings diffused. Hind wing strongly tinged with rufous purple. Beneath strongly tinged with rufous purple. Sexually dimorphic, the hind wings of the female darker and more heavily scaled than those of the male.

Because of strong sexual dimorphism present in the smaller forms, doris and luski, but absent in the larger forms, pandora and davisi, coupled with differences in vestiture, and the obsolescence of the discal spots in doris and luski lead us to consider them distinct species. This is corroborated by the fact that in the long series of pandora and davisi before us we find no tendency to intergrade with doris or luski.

Expanse: 8 57 mm., 9 60 mm.

Type locality: White Mountains, Arizona.

Number and sexes of types: Holotype &, allotype &, without dates, presumably collected by Mr. R. D. Lusk.

Coloradia lindseyi Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

Allied to pandora and possibly only a northern race of that species. Fore wing of & with maculation similar to pandora but somewhat darker. Secondaries more suffused with pink. Beneath, much more of the pinkish suffusion than in pandora. The P has the fore wing much duller and browner, the hind wing and the underside of all wings much more suffused with pink than in pandora.

This appears to be the species or form commonly going as pandora in collections. It is the form figured by Strecker, 1878, Lep. Rhop. Het., 137, pl. XV, f. 7, from Oregon, as pandora. Strecker, 1900, Lep. Rhop. Het., Suppl., III, 30, lists & type pandora in his collection, but from page 137 of his prior publication it can easily be seen that this type is spurious, being in reality a subsequent allotype different from the Blake type in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Holland, 1903, Moth Book, 91, pl. X, f. 8, illustrates what he calls pandora, but the figure is more likely that of a faded lindseyi. At least most of the records of pandora from the Northwest seem to refer to lindseyi. According to type comparisons by Doctor McDunnough, the types of loiperda and pandora represent the form not uncommon in the vicinity of Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Expanse: \$ 78-80 mm., \$ 82-87 mm.

Type localities: Warner Mountains, three miles east of Davis Creek; Davis Creek, Modoc County, California (A. W. Lindsey); Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon (E. C. Van Dyke).

Number and sexes of types: Holotype, & 8-15 July, 1922, allotype & ,24-31 July, 1922, 1 & paratype, 24-31 July, 1922, from Warner Mountains; 1 & paratype, 18 July, 1922, from Davis Creek (4800 feet); 1 & paratype, VII, 1922, from Klamath Falls.

Note—A third female, presumably the same, and probably collected by Prof. Owen in northern California or Oregon, is in the Barnes collection, but because of lack of label it is not

made a type; a fourth male from Fresno County, California, also seems to fall here.

Coloradia bonniwelli Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

Allied to pandora, with similar maculation, δ , fore wing darker, intermediate to davisi, contrasty. Q similar to pandora, fore wing with the ground smoother, as in doris, but the maculation contrasty, hind wing as in pandora. Both sexes with undersides as in pandora. The average size smaller than pandora.

Expanse: 6 64-70 mm., 9 75 mm.

Type locality: High Rolls, New Mexico (J. G. Bonniwell). Number and sexes of types: Holotype &, allotype Q, 2 & paratypes, all labeled 9-20.

Coloradia chiricahua Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

Allied to pandora, with similar maculation, but much smaller. Fore wing with black transverse lines more intensified on a ground more heavily powdered with white scales, s. t. line strongly defined by white distally. Hind wing nearly white, slightly tinged with pink. No trace of the brownish or sordid appearance of pandora. Beneath paler than in pandora, and lacking much of the sordid appearance of that species.

Expanse: 60 mm.

Type locality: Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.

Number and sexes of types: Holotype ô, without date, unique.

Coloradia duffneri Barnes and Benjamin, sp. nov.

Allied to pandora, with similar maculation. Fore wings lacking brownish tints and heavily irrorated with white. The transverse lines more intensified. S. t. line obsolescent, but distally defined by white scales. Space between t. a. and t. p. lines so powdered with white as to appear disconcolorous and contrasting. Discal dot reduced to about half normal size. Hind wing with the rufous stronger. Beneath with the rufous more intensified.

Expanse: 67 mm.

Type locality: Paradise, Cochise County, Arizona. (O. Duffner via O. C. Poling.)

Number and sexes of types: Holotype &, labeled "Fall 1925," unique.